November he went to Granada to procure a stock of medicines, with the intention of returning in three days. At that time there were but one hundred and fifty Asserieses in the place, who were quarter-1 in the church, the hospital and the guard-house. There being a prospect of a battle, Walker caused the sick and wounded to be removed to Omatapa Island in Lake Negragia. Dr. Skight accompanied them to give them his professional privices, but soon after his arrival there he was taken with the fever and died. Mrs. Sieght, who went out to join her husband in August, was with him at the time of his death. As our informant has received no further intelligence of her sizes the death of her husband, he fears that she also has been seized with the fever and died. Young Mr. Soight was killed in the battle of Masaya.

THE PILLIBUSTERS AT PUNTA ARENAS.

The Bulwer, which, at the latest accounts was being fitted up at Pucta Arenus to convey the fill-busters up the San Juan River, is an old steamer laid up by the agents of Morgan & Co. as useless. On this account, no effort was made to seize her. Her machinery had been taken out and her wheels unshipped. But on learning of the achievement of Spencer, Mr. Scott, the agent of Morgan & Co., commenced to refit her. Engines were being placed in her, and it was expected that she would be ready to move up the river in a

CRITICAL POSITION OF WALKER. Correspondence of the N. T. Tribune. SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Jan. 12, 1857.

The affairs of Central America at the present time are involved in such complications that it is a matter of great difficulty, without diligent inquiry, for one here to give an intelligent opinion as to what is to be the point of future of Nicaregus. From the headquarters of Waiker we have conflicting accounts, some asserting that he has now over a thousand men well conditioned and supplied with provisions, arms and ammunition, and all ranguine of success, while others give statements precisely the reverse. The seizure o the river steamers and all the defensible points between this point and the lake, by a coup de main of Mr. Spenor and the Costa Ricans, acting, it is believed, under the auspices of Commodore Vanderbilt, has darkened the prospects for fillibuster enterprise; and if it be true that Walker entertained hopes of regaining the prestige of his past power in Nicaragus, I am inclined to believe that they were based on the confident expectation of additional recruits and aid from the United States, and a fracied secure possession of the Transit route from this point to San Juan del Sur. But when he shall learn (as he will soon) that regults are now at Punta Alenas without the means of transport, that the San Joan River is in possession of the Costa Ricans, that all its prominent ints, offensive and defensive, are held by them, and that the six or seven sten ners upon which he formerly relied are in possession of the enemy, and are on a war footing, and moving up and down the river to intercept any forces and supplies designed for his assistancewhen Weiker shall have learned these facts, I say, I think his organ of hope must have a morbid developdesperate. Of the exertions now being made in the United States to charge the current of fillibuster fortune, we here are not aware; but this is certain, that unless recruits come in sufficient numbers to drive the Costa Ricass from San Juan, and capture the steamers, the Costa Ricans will follow up their successes by accuring possession of the whole transit route to San Juan del Sur. But it is believed here that, under any circumstances, the Costa Ricans would burn the steamers the moment they found that they were likely to lose them, and without these, the re-

cruits would be unable to reader any assistance.

The arrival of some forty or fifty of Walker's men a few days since, a few of whom are from Rivas, has afforded me some facilities for obtaining informationthough in all cases any representations of Walker's weakness are reluctantly made. In public conversation they talk loudly of his strength and his prospects of success, and it is on y when they are separated from one another and engaged in a confidential conversation with one purson under assurances that the authorship of the statements will never be made known, that they will give any information disparaging the situation and prospects of Walker and his men. Two days since I had an interview with one of Walker's men who had come from Rivas on the 30th of December. He was emaciated by disease and hardship, and was lying on his back in a bamboo but, with but few garments on him. After a brief conversation, the aim of which was to clicit an impartial statement of the facts of Walker's real situation in which he manifested a great reluctance to communicate any information except general assertions of Walker's fine prospects, he said: By ___ stranger, I don't know what you're pumping and I don't care about blowing when there's risk in the matter, and if it's just the same to you, I'd rather you'd dry up." I assured him that I was not an agent of Walker's, por of any persons interested in ambitious schemes in Nicaragua, and was only making inquiries to learn the true state of facts. "Look here, stranger," said he, "are you honest?" "Certainly," I replied. "Well," said he, "I could tell you things that would make you stare, but I'll be d-d if I'll say a word against Billy Walker." I gave him assurances that I only wanted a statement of the real situation of Walker and his men, and that I would not disclose to anybody the person from whom I obtained my information. Having estabtished myrelf in his confidence. I learned the following facts: He left Rivas on the 30th of December, Walker was quartered there with the main body of his men, numbering about one thousand, four hundred of whom were sick or wounded-leaving only six hundred men able to fight. Henringsen was with him, with the men who had fought under him at the siege of Granada. At Massys there were about 3,000 of the allied forces of Central America, and Walker was unable to leave Rivas without taking the main body of his men with him. He and his men were badly off for provisions and clothing. Their means of subsistence were very precarious, and as for clothing they were ragged, and some half naked and without the means of refitting themselves, except from New York, New-Orleans and California, which were their whole reliance for relief. They had plenty of arms and sufficient ammunition for present purposes, and had made arrangements for easting balls They had nine pieces of cannon, but the place was not fortified. The men were dispirited, and were fighting with the desperate hope of being able to return to the United States. Reports coming from the natives of dissensions existing among the forces of the enemy bouyed ap their hopes. Only 31 recruits came from California by the last steamer; seven left Rivas with my informart, ten escaped from Serapiqui and 23 from Fort San Carlos. Over 30 were killed and dro wned in attempting to escape from Scrapiqui. The poor fellow who gave me this statement had been several months in Nicaragua, during which time he had never received any pay whatever, and the only evidence he had of any in-debtedness to him for services rendered in Walker's army was a certificate written on a small piece of foolscap, of which the following is a copy:

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE }
RIVAS, Dec. 30, 1856. }
rtily that ______ has not drawn

This is to certify that -This is to certify that _____ has not draw his land warrant from this office. D. R. MARTIN, Aw': Psymmeter.

The steamer Texas, which arrived here a few days since, brought two hundred recruits from New Orleans, and the James Adger from New-York brought thirtyone. They are now at Ponta Arenas, under the command of C & Lockridge, and are endeavoring to fit up the Bulwer, an old propeller, with the intention of ascending the river to attempt the recapture of the points on the river and the steamers. It is understood that they look upon the matter as hopeless, and the fact that eighteen of their number have deserted, and are now in Greytown under the protection of the British mer-of-war stationed there, would seem to confirm the report. A few weeks will determine the result of Walker's ceterpriso.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

COL. WATERS'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS DURING THE NIGHT OF THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1856, IN THE VICINITY OF GRANADA.

BIVAS, Dec. 17, 1856. GENERAL: In the following report I propose bringing to your notice, as briefly as possible, a simple history of our movements after leaving the steamer

Virgin
Lint Coi Lechridge, with Capt Farrell's company
and five vocanteers (hirt-sight men in all), left the
steamer shant 9 ofc ook in the first beat and landed,
as your Excellency is aware about three miles from
Granach, to der fire of the enemy's picket I am
happy to say, however, that we suffered no damage,
and leaded without outher interruption. In one hour and leaded without author interruption. In one hour or less all our sispositions were made, and the line of march for Granada commenced in the following

Creet. Sam Lastie, with Company B, Rangers and Lieut. Baccu, with a part of Company A from the same corps, and the volunteers were placed in the advance. Capt. Lastie's acquaintance with the reads and country over which we were to pass influenced me in assigning him this nest in n.

Capt. Farrell with his company, was ordered to support the company.

Capt. Farrell with his company, was ordered to support the advance. Next came Capt. Wilson then Capt. Crawford, Capt. Higely brought up the rear, Lieut. Col. Lockridge in command of the rear gazed. In the feregoing order about H o'clock, our march toward Granara commerced. The troops moved off quietly and in good spirits. We had not proceeded, however, more than half a mile when the stillness of the night and the quiet of our murch was disturbed by an incident which will require some expanation. Before proceeding further I will explain the nature of the ground upon which we found ourselves at this time. Near the point where our landing was effected is the northern terminus of a small lake which rans parallel with Loke Nicaragus for a considerable distance; the intervening strip of land is quite narrow, varying in width from thirty to one handred yards; just at the point where the small lake or lagoon terminates, and where the land is not more than fifty yards wide, the enemy had thrown a strong barriesse across the road from which they took occasion to open fire upon our

while the troops were reforming Lieut. Col. McDonald kirdly took charge of a detechment to bring up such of the wounded as could not move without assistance. In three fourths of an hoar from the time the aid birdly took charge of a detechment to bring upsuch of the wounded as coold not move without assistance. In three-fourits of an boar from the time the
first gon was fired, we were again upon the march but
were not allowed, however, to advance speedily. Capt.
Leslie still remained in the advance, supported by
Capt. Highy's Company. Half an hour's much again
brought us in sight of the enemy. This thus they had
no barriende, and wers of course discosed of very
quickly, in fact they ran away before they were nach
hort. We found four killed here. This incident coasined us no delay woatever. Our march was contined quietly, until we came near a place known as
the "Coal Pits," three quarters of a mile north of the
old fort. Here we found them for the third time, now
well prepared and waiting for us to attack. They were
not kept long in surpense. A few micutes brought us
in plain view of another of our old and familiar acquaintances—a barricace, which looked quite formidable in the moonlight. The enemy were in considerable
force here—probably 500 strong—but did not behave
as well as at the first barricace. For fifeen or twenty
minutes their fire was very rapid, but harmless in a
great measure. Our men passed through the enemy's
fine, thus dividing them; one portion retreated in the
direction of the old fort and the remainder toward the
Cocoas, along the beach. We were now in possession
of the heach and main road leading into what was once
Granada. With as little delay as possible he wounded
were again collected and Capt. Witson with his Conpeny left in charge of them. From the number of lead
found atong the beach and in the different roads leading from the "Coal Pits," the enamy's loss was fully
as great at this place as a the first barricade.

Provision being made for the wounded, the order to
march was given. We advanced on the town by the
Tupitapa read. When we had advanced within two
hundred and fifty yards of the top of the hill in the
suburbs of the city, our advance was again fired upon
by the

was continued until we came within forty yards of the enemy's fortifications. It did not require a second giance to see that their position here was altogether more formidable than either of the other two already passed. From their barricade, and the surrounding houses, an incressart fire was opened upon as Lieut. Cr. sby with his compary was ordered to fluck by the right; the man body stood from being protected in some measure by a curve in the road. A few minutes later two other companies were ordered to support Lleut. Crosby. As soon as the enemy electowered they could not defeat our intention to flunk them, they commenced retreating, abandoning their houses and fortifications at the same time. Soon all was still in the menced ret-eating, abandoning their houses and fortifications at the same time. Soon all was sill in the religible process, and we found conserves in quiet possession of what we subsequently learned had been the headquarters of Ges. Martins 2. Notwith-tanding the enemy were in greater force here than at any point where we had previously met them, the loss on neither side was so great as at the first barrierde. It is, however, easy to account for this on the part of the enemy—their houses and their fortifications afforded them complete cover during most of the time the engagement lasted. We remained in the enemy-quarters for two hours. In the meantime the wounded were all brought up and their wounds dressed. From this point our march was not expin interracted by the each ny.

hours. In the meantime the wounded were all brought up and their wounds dressed. From this point our march was not again interrapted by the ene ny.

As nearly as I could judge, about 5 o'clock in the merning we moved forward in the direction where we supposed our friends in Granada were encamped. When within two hundred yards, or thereabouts, we hatted, for the purpose of reconnolitering and to learn correctly the position of Gen Henningsea's camp. For this purpose Capt. Laslie with a few men went for ward, and in half an hour returned with the welcome intelligence that he had seen Gen. H. and many of our friend. The command was once more ordered to move. A few minutes march brought us to forts Henningsen and Henry, where we found our companions, who had been left twenty days previously in Granada, where they were attacked by the alilied forces.

After reaching the fort I reported at once to Brigadier General Henningsen, from shom you will receive a recort of all subsequent movements.

The force landed at the Pelas under my command, including five volunteers, numbered 170. Taree of the five volunteers were wounded, viz: Wilson, Bostwick and West, of San Antonio, Texas. These guallemen were neful, and here themselves gallantly throughout the different engagements. To Lieutenaut-Colonel Lockridge, who accompanied me as second in command, I am under many obligations. To his coolness and activity much of our success is due. Not vitationing we succeeded in routing the enemy whenever met with, I regret to say that it was not accomplished without cast. Our loss in the different actions was four-teen killed and thirty wounded. Before closing this met with, I regret to say that it was not accompassed without cost. Our loss in the different actions was four-teen killed and thirty wounded. Before closing this report, I must return my sincere thanks to the men and efficers under my command in the different engage-men's which I have now the honor to report to your

Excellency.
Captains Farrell, Crawford, Wilson and Higley exhibited all the coolness, courage and perseverance

Excellency.

Captains Farrell, Crawford, Wilson and Higley exhibited all the coolness, courage and perseverance which characterize the true soldier. Lieut. Bacon, commanding a detachment of Rangors, was always found at his poet, without regard to danger. Lieutenant Garkell, company B, Rangers, was energetic and rendered a good account of him-eff throughout. Lieut. Croeby, after Capt. Farrell, his commanding officer, was wounded, behaved himself gallant y.

I cannot close this report to your Excellency without a tribute to the memory of the late gallant soldier, refined gentleman and generous friend, Capt. Samuel Lasley, of Company B, Rangers. You alone, sir, knew the value of his services as an officer and a soldier and the difficulty of finding another to fill his place in the corpy to which he belonged and to which he was so much attached. He came to you a stranger, without friends to recommend him. To his gallantry and an honorable ambition to be useful in the service in which he had embarked, he was alone indebted for his position at the time of his death.

Capt. Laslie was from Atkansas, about twenty-three years of age, and in his death Nicaragua has last a gallant and useful soldier, his brother-officers a noble and true friend. He fell upon the field of battle, as the soldier loves to die, without a pain or a struggle, and honorad and respected by all who know him.

true friend. He fell upon the field of Sattle, as the soldir loves to die, without a pain or a struggle, and honored and respected by all who know him.

I have the honor to be your obscient servant.

JOHN P. WATERS.

List. Col Commanding Rangers.

To Gon. Wh. Waters, Commander in Chief N. A.

THE DESTRUCTION OF GRANADA GEN. HENNINGSEN'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS.
Sin: On the evening of the 22d of last month I took
on mand of the city and force in Granada. Your orcers were to destroy Granada, and to evacuate the place, with all the ordinance stores, artillery sica, sol-olers and American and native families. Your order ers and American and native families.

hers and American and native sames. The case been obeyed. Granada has ceased to exist.

By the 11th ultimo all stores, artifery, ammunition, itizets, troops, sick and wounded were embarked, and placard on the high-oad opposite to the ruits of the sat house of the city notified that "Here stood Granabella and the city notified that "Here stood G

lay, which requires particular explanation in reporting to a commander so distinguished as yourself for a coler-

ity in operations which I was accious but usable to imitate through unavoidable obtacles.
Three obstaces cone sted, in the first place, in the costorion and denoralization which are setting it the discovery of arms and ammunition in certain native and foreign houses which gave our men a prefext for breaking into large stores of sines and brandes, of

and foreign houses which gave our men a pretext for breaking into large stores of whees and brandles, of which the existence was not superted, an abuse which I vanion to existence was not superted, an abuse which I vanion to signalize for your capedial reprobation. In the second blace, in the breaking out of chalera and fiver, caused partly by the above mentioned intemperance, and partly by the above mentioned intemperance, and partly by the necessity of crowding sick and healthy teg-ther for the purpose of an organization, without which an evenual is under such circumstances becomes on a small scale's Messow retreat. There is a third cause which may or may not have incremed the loss of time and man, though on the whole I am inclined to think it did not, but which I have to repeat in detail as a military incident. I mess the fact that on the third day we ware surprised, attacked, and samounded by the so-called allied forces of Gustema's, Salvador, and the Nicaraguan rebels, with whom we fought for eventuen consensative days. This force has been variously estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500 men. The latter is the cuenty's estimate, and I presume it to be substantially correct, including the reconcernments he was constantly receiving, though I don't what lar he had eyer of one time man than from enforcements be was constantly receiving, though I 1,300 to 1,300 men, which I think was about his strength at the commencement of the attack and on the day of

they had remained in Granada. The loss of the enemy carnot be less than 800 killed and wounded. I sider saw or authent cated 200 dead, and allowing only three wounded for one dead, which is at least forty per cent ferrid severe'y from cholers and postile ce and desertion, and all the natives in our camp were taken sooner and more rapidly pro-traced and carried off than the America's

prise we neither lost a single prisoner, gun or arm of any description, except a lance, to which I appeaded a

I wil proceed with a circumstantial account of our military operations.

On the ind of November I was informed that we would be attacked on Senday maning, and took the precaution to establish two lines of betterden—the one parallel with Mercedes Church, the other below the Cathedral, turning the city up to the point. On San day, being previously windrawn my guess coested a new line of etiones covering the plaza I burned the stronnoing blocks. This day I orde ed Capt. Hesse of the Sappers, to fortify the Gandalope Church by 12 o'clock, which I means hile covered by the protection under which I embarked the ordinance stores. This order was not fulfilled by Capt. Hesse, whom I severely reprimated d, ordering him to complete the works by tightfall or in the night. On this day, recommittering with my aid, Mr. Thomas—for I was unfortunately entirely without rangers or scouts.—I decovered three of the entropy's cavairy close to the city; but a subsequent exploration with a few officers induced me to be neve that they were only wistehing for evicualized with a view to plunder. On Monday, the 24th I down in my lines protecting the plaza by the burning houses, and detailed men to refire those in the datance which were only partially consumed. By daybreak I visited the Gundange, found the works not begun, and removed Capt. Hesse and his Lieuterant from the command of the Sappers. At 12 o'clock I visited the church again; found the barricade very incefficient, the Sappers intericated, and Captain Gren's company, which I had sont down to assist and protect them, nearly in the same condition; was not able to spare mon to take down a six round gran and support it till 3 o clock. While hurrying this operation the enemy suddenly appeared about 12 o'clock simulateously on two points, viz: Ab we the Jailebs, and sent Lieut. Col. O'Neil, with thirty of the rides, to keep the cnemy in check on the side of the Sap Francisco; meanwhills I was informed that the sellow. I could have been toward the works and began salar moved trap. However, the same of the Suppers. At 12 which I virtual the charry in chair is most of the Durischle. We have been controlled to the suppers of the salar through my fines and the salar through my fines and then distributed as a controlled as a contr

the men killed and wounded outing the styllater. Taking his station from this time with our advanced posts.

On Teursday, the 27th, I burned all the houses on the plaze except the Walker Home, printing office, cathedral and guard-house. The same day I attacked the Guadelope church with one howitzer, one four-pound bewizer under Lieut. Hite, and one six pound gun under Major Swingle. Our attack was not successful. The exemy's cannon got an accidental range on a reed bouse in which our howitzer was placed, and obliged us to remove it. Darkness interfered before a storming party could be got together. Lieut. Hie, whee loss I had next day to regret, and whom I appointed acting captain of artillery, loss two men out of four at his gun. Col. Jones and Capt. Green were wounded. Our total loss this day was sixteen hilled and wounded—the heaviest met with by the sarrison of Grarada. This night we were disturbed by heavy firing and sheating, supposed to be back of the San Francisco church.

by heavy firing and sheating, supposed to be back of the San Francisco church.

On Thursday, before day break. I removed all the sick and wounded to Clara Reyer's house, burned the Walker House, printing-office and guard-house, re-mered 200 ibs, damaged powder into the tower of the cathedral, and fired it. A party of the enemy broke into the plaza: two were shot by Capt Git, a third by one of the titles from the tower. We then retired, burning the houses down the street on each side. Fif-teen maintes after we evacuated the burning church the burning the houses down the street on each side. Fif
teen minutes after we evacuated the burning church the
enemy occupied our barrieades, and began plundering
the bales of goods of which it was formed. At this moment the tower was blown down, facking right into the
crowd. Shortly after noon I opened wits four rounds
from three guns on the Guadalupe Church, from which
a heavy fire was kept up, and immediately crossed
over in three columns of twenty mon each to storm.
The first, under Lieut. Col. O'Neil, was ordered to
carry a barrieade in the brush back of the Guadalupe
Church. Major Chayce, with a four-pound gun led the
second detachment: Lieut. Col. Schwarts, with the
mout tain howitzer, and its support, when't myself ac
companied, led the third. Advancing scross the road,
the noment our fire ceased, the exemy, some two or
three hundred strong, abandoned the church and crossed
to the south side of the road, without firing a shot, and
within six minutes from the time our fire commenced
we were, without loss of a man, masters of the Gueda
lupe, which the eremy had strongly barrieaded. I im
mediately ordered Major Henry to advances and occupy
the two last houses on the road to the lasts 509 yards
below the church, with I mon. I then removed all
our sick, wounded, guns and men into the Guedalupo
church, leaving a cetachment in the ruins of Esquipulass. Major Henry returned for orders; on his return
the enemy had driven his men from the houses, which
he immediately retock, occupying the one on the south
side of the road. A few minutes after he was twice atthe enemy had driven his men from the houses, which be immediately retock, occupying the one on the south side of the road. A few minutes after he was twice attacked, once by a body advancing along the main road, led by a padre, who was shot down: a second time by an attack in his rear. I immediately sent down Col. Schwartz with a 12-pound howitzer and its support, raising the Major's force to 45. Shortly after a large body of the enemy, probably 200 or 300 strong, crossed the ravine in his rear in the darkness, but received his fire and three roads of canister, and were

crossed the ravine in his rear in the darkness, but received his fire and three rounds of canister, and were diven back without the loss of a man on our part, leaving some twenty dead in the plaintain parch. On some of these backs was heaped the earth which formed the first barricade of the intremched camp, which was called by the men "Fort Henry"

Meanwhile, after entering and closing up in the Guadalupe Church, we found twenty unburied bo lies of the Sappers and Green's company; one charred, and with the hands tied, supposed to be Capt Hesse; ten or we've unburied booise of the commy, and some thirty graves of their men, covered only a few inclose with dirt, and all killed in the preceding day's attack. Sev-

erel of our sick and wounded died. Our tranching tools, consisting of four picks and twelve spaties, were completed in burying the latter, and in increasing at Fort Henry, so that some exty hodies putrelying about the recessioned a most off-neitre and dangerous steach. We had seven days' rations of flour, and plenty of coffee, which I immediately saw the necessity of oking out by stangiltering our moles and horses. On this day, Saturday, we distributed our first ration of horse meat. erel of our sick and wounded died. Our trenching

meat
Capt Gist, cutting plantains back of Fort Henry,
and without his arms, was surprised and shot by a
petrol of the enemy, falling planted with seven balls. patrol of the enemy, falling plarced with seven balls. An spidenic broke out in the church; we had 30 cases of chelera, of whom 20 died. I continued intrenching at Fert H-bry and removed my headquarters there. A fuginve this day bined us who reported that Capt. Grier of the police had defended the wharf with 27 men for three days; that canned was brought to bear on them, but that a certain "Fei da" and another deserted with the iron launch, which the enemy filled with nen and brought undiscovered to the rear of the wharf, whereupon the defenders leaped into the water, to had been since bidden in the brush, and mentioned that wagon-driver Price had proposed to him to desert; about 3 o clock a flag of trace was sent in by the enemy, better by this dentical Price and, accompanied by an aid of General Zavala, many foreigners and Americans or Eng islumen advanced shouting to our men. The accompaning letter was delivered to me:

"To the Commonder in Chief of the Remains of Walker's Ferce."

"Headquarters, Granada, Nov 28, 1856.
"Sire We, the underrigned Generals of the Guiterrala, Salvador and Nicarnaya forces, for humanity's

mala, Salvador and Alexangua forces, for annually sake, now inv to you to surrender yourself and your soldiers as prisoners of war, before we order our respective troops to fall upon you, in which case very few of you neight have a chance to be left living, in spite of our best intentions to avoid blood being shed. We must make you know that you will have no kind of the few few wells, for the base hear completely must make you know that you will have no kind of protection from Wa Sir, for he has been completely routed at Rivas and Virgin Bay, nor could the steamer ever land a single man, all the beach being covered with our troops. If you give yourselves up as prison en of war, delivering all your areas you have nothing at all to fear, for your lives will be saved, and you will be very well treated and set at liberty, giving you your presports. We have lots of prisoners in our hands, one of them wounded, and we treat them as well as our own man, as the bear at this, who is one of them, will inform you.

for year shawer.

"Bellevens, Sir, yours,
"General of Guatemain Force,
"RAMON BELLOSO,
"General of Savador and Nicrosque Force,
"TOMAS MARTINEZ,
"Constant Force,
"London Nicrosque Force, "General of Nicatagus Forces."
P VICTOR ZAVALA,
"Major-General of Guatemala Force."

I immediately intimated that I would open fire if this rowd advanced any further, and penned the following

"To Zavala, Bellow, and the other Rebels and Firste Leaters whose names I cambet was the time to decipier:

"Stas: I have no parley to hold with men whom I know lie. I regret, for the good of the cause, to be obliged to offer you that if you lay down your arms in two hums, your lives will be spared; if not, within six menths I will, in the name of the Government I represent, hang you all as high as Haman. Price, as a traiter, I intend to detain and shoot, but I return one

traitor, I intend to detain and shoot, but I return one of your prisoners explured yesterday.

"Acting in the rame of the Commander-in-Chief and President of the Republic of Neurages."

If then told the Aid not to venture to address magnature this advancing we hout being blindfolded into our fires constituted an act of espionage; that if he had been a Nicaraguan I would have shot him, as a Gunta-designed to the but that we can

laving been dug across the road, by my orders, an attack was made on it by the enemy, and another on the church, and repelled as usual. In fact, for ten days, they made one or more attacks daily on the Church of Guanalupe, in which I left two light guns and forty or fifty men, half invalide—these attacks always having the same result, but always feebler. Meanwhile the eremy continued advancing barrierdes, and attempted to cut off our communication with the Guadalupe—an attempt which was always funstrated by sending from fitten to thirty men to skirmish with or charge thom. This was generally effected without less, though occasionally we lest men. On one occasion Lieut, Wilkinson, when I appointed acting captain, exceeding his neen, when I appointed acting captain, a receding his narractions, carried the end of their buricade, and was shot through the breast-two of his men being

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sun Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday I continued to move to ward the shore. On Friday I threw up a ditch and becatwork, supported by a small redoubt ferty yards from the lake, within 200 yards routh of the wharf, new converted by the enemy into a strong fort, and supported by enother stronger fort. On the south side this breastwork was within ferty yards of a barricade, fortified house and stone inedgo vars, occupied in force by the enemy. On Sunday, the 8th. Capt. Grier, of the police force, cle city oreseed but without shoes, came down with a flag of true and the following letter from Gen. Zavaja:

"Grasada, Dec. 8, 1856.

"Ger. Hansindon—Sir.: I have saways had a great dislike for bloedshed, and on that account I in-

great dislike for bloodshed, and on that account I in-duced the other generals to write you the propositions we made you some days ago, which you refused them. Now that I have spoken with Mr. Bernard, who has made me a description of you as being a complete gea-thman, I am more anxieus than ever to save blosd-sbed; and to prove you this truth, I should like you to shed; and to prove you this truth I should like you to have a conversation with me, giving you, of course, my word of honor that you will return to your eamp without having met with the slightest word that would affend you. I would go myself into your eamp were it not for the fear of being insulted by some of the officers you have there, being grounded on some offendive words that were written over lines by a different hand in the answer you gave to our proposition. You know very well what my position is here, and what is yours. You see very well that the a camers by which you expected to receive rediffereemants are not come, nor will they come for no passengers have landed at Sun Juan del Sur, knowing how things were here, but they went over to Panatna. Those expected by Greytown have not been able to make their way through. Point went over to Panama. Those expected by Groytown have not been able to make their way through, Point Castillo being in the hands of the Costa Riesa troops. Castillo being in the hands of the Costa Riesu troops. What can you then expect? and what will I gain by having the necessity of having you all put to doub, as will be most likely the case, if you do not accept the trooposal? If I must speak to you frankly, I'll to'! you, General, I have taken a fancy to you, having low-nod by one of my men you had a prisoner that you did all your best to save Captain Allende from being shot, and also because I know you to be a heave man.

also because I know you to be a brave man.

"We have here lots of pris ners, and some that have presented themselves (these latter of course, quite a liberty), and they are all as well treated as we are. liberty), and they are an as we to this, and you can ask give you my word of honor for this, and you can ask the bearer of this, whom I hope you will return this time brigging "yes or as," have a conversation with he bearer of this, whom the bearer of this will be bringing "yes or an' have a conversation will me, and at what bour and where.

"Bettere me, Sir, your obedient served." J. VICTOR ZAVALA."

Captain Grier informed me that of the twenty-seven men with him only fourteen patied a trigger, the rest crowding back of the wharf; that the enemy assaired bim with cannon, but only prevailed by sur-prising him with a leunch in the rear; after the day's prising him with a launch in the rear; after the day's attack, during which the loss was very great in the boethe force, which, he had heard, amounted to 2,800 n co. He had been shot through the broast, awam to shere, and was captured about the cocoa trees. He informed me that Captain Bernard, a French clines of Granada, and Col. Selva, a native, whem we had missed in the morning, had pessed over to the enemy.

Bernard had been well received, but Selva - starsspeek too warmty; his moral and physical courage, bit

may think fit to assign fac. I aim, Sir, yours respectfully,
San Gorge, December 16, 1956.

I found it necessary to publish at various times as
recommended for the following premotions, with the
following provisional rank:
Lienter au Colonder—Majors Henry, Swingle, Caycoe, Potter,
Rawle and Lectural.

Majors—Captain Dolan.
Captains—Lients Battrick, Wilkinson, Clark, Williamson,
Bire (aliled) and Morris, Mr. Cook and Serre Child's (killed).
Serponts—Gilliam, Braum (killed), Webster, W. Hahleray
(crad), Miller, Causle, Autonic Pialty (band) and Rainy.
Three arguments or corporate, names not yet ascentiated, bed
ince kilded or dead.

San Gonge, December 16, 1856.

THE SEIZURE OF THE BOATS ON THE SAN JUAN AND AT PUNTA ARENAS.

Annexed are the statements and prot sts of Mr. Har-ris and the agents of Charles Morgan & Sons affecting the scizure of the beats on the San Juan and Paute

but judging that the line you had posted was by lat the most navantageous, now that the junction effected had aftered circumstances that the fact of the position Col. Waters had occupied above the forts and barricudes of the essemy would make them fear being cut off, and that they would give way before a vigorous cannot ade and strong demonatration, I dispatched a portion of the force from Fort Herry, and another of Col. Waters's force, onder command of Col. O Niel and Capts. Cook, Wilson and McChesney, to recombine and occupy any worsa the enemy had aboutout. About this time the house and barricades on the what were reported burning. The what was found about dened, and a brass eighteen pound gun, which was found there when the fort was captured, was retaken. Another strong fort and the surrounding barricades were also found abandoned, and sforced most arcellent protection to cover our embarkation, thus saving our men the labor of throwing up any works. At this time, the boat having come on abore, by the steamer I torwarded to you my verbal report, and expressed the hope that I could embark everything by II p. m. Four hours later—that is to say, at 5 a, m. of the morning of the 12th—I had the ha nor to report that everything was on board. Four Henningson had been evecuated at 10 o'clock, and the agent that everything was on board. Four Henningson had been evecuated at 10 o'clock, and the goard without other loss than that of a private shot dead at the church, on a mistaken order to move a gun prematurely, and or my aid, Capt. Kelley, mortally wenned earrying up an order respecting the dislodgment of the manual to them, to add in a few days another, recording the names and services of all cogaged. I will have prefer the barry will have made to them, to add in a few days another, recording the names and services of all cogaged. I will have made to them, to add in a few days another, recording the manual of have cuprated bin a few days another, recording the manual of have cuprated bin a service of the connected t the struct of the ficts on the San Juan and Panta Arenas by the Cesta Rican forces. They show the extent of the interference of the Euglish in the affair. Commencial Agency, United States of America, 18 Be it known that I, A. C. Hutchinson, Secretary of the Pouta Arenas Ages of the Niceragaa Transportation Line, of which Measts Charles Morgaa Asona, citizens of the United States of America, are owners, co briety depose that on the mening of the 25d of December, 1856—I being then residing at the aforessid Pouta Arenas—a force of Costa Rican soldiers, headed by an American named Spenor, tid, by force of arms, take possession of the stemmers Whooler, Morgan, Bulwer and Machuca, the property of the aforessid Cherles Morgan & Sona, of New York, then lying in this barbor, peacably, without arms or ammunition on beard, and manned by a portion of their crew—the aforessid Spenoer stating at the time that if any attempt was made on the part of the employees of the aforessid Charles Morgan & Sona to retake this property be would result such attempts with the armod Cesta Rican force under his command.

There not being a sufficient number of employees of the said Charles Morgan & Son at Ponta Arenas to resist who seizure, I at once proceeded on board.

This of the British theet, lying at this place, on board.

I informed him of the facts as above stated, and acked him, in the absence of any American vessel of war, to interfere and prevent the property from being wized. He at one lowered a board and placed in her a crew of armed n.c., with an officer, Capt. Ersking of the British ficet, lying at this place, on board.

I informed him of the facts as above stated, and acked him, in the absence of any American vessel of war, to interfere and prevent the property from being wized. He at one conversal the deponent accompanying her. Upon arrival at Punta Arenas, the English officer was shown to Col. J. Fernander, end of the facts and on the facts and force the property of the property of the bearing and the property of the propert